

FIRST EDITION

The President's Message.

Opinions of the Press.

Prophecy of the War.

Secret History of the Empire.

The Joint High Commission.

THE PRESIDENT AND SAN DOMINGO.

New York Press Opinions.

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The World remarks:—The message is the most extraordinary document ever signed by an American President. The apologetic tone which runs through the whole of it, and the spiteful flings and innuendoes of Senators Sumner and Schurz, show how deeply the President is wounded by their exposures.

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LOTTERY THE WORST POLICY.

The "Co-operative Merchants and Manufacturers" Broken on the Wheel of Fortune.

A Promising Scheme to its Projectors was the "Merchants and Manufacturers' Co-operative Society."

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SECOND EDITION

The Paris Rebellion.

Proclamation of the Commune.

M. Thiers to the Prefects.

The Government Equal to the Crisis.

Rebels Proscribing One Another.

Continued Fighting near Paris.

Advices from the Pacific.

The Crittenden Murder Trial.

FROM EUROPE.

Continued Fighting near Paris.

Versailles, April 5.—The insurgents still hold Fort d'Issy and Vanvres, and keep up a resolute fire upon the position held by the Government troops at Châtillon.

An Attack was Made by the Insurgents last night on the bridge of Sevres, but was repulsed by a detachment of the Versailles army.

Disturbances are Reported to have occurred at Limoges.

Proclamation by the Commune.

PARIS, April 5.—A proclamation issued to-day by the Commune announces that

Retailers Measures will be adopted as regards printers.

Newspapers Suppressed.

The Bois, Liberté, and Nationale newspapers have been suppressed.

The Artillery Duel between the Federalists and Assemblyists continues insignificant.

Skirmishes have occurred, and an attack is expected to-night. A monster

Council Meeting will be held to-morrow.

The Avenir National says no understanding has yet been come to between the Paris deputies.

It is reported that an

Infantry Engagement occurred at Châtillon, but the result is unknown.

The centre of action is removed to Fort Montrouge, and the left of the Federalists is at Hautes Bruyères.

The Price of Provisions is rising in Paris.

Versailles, April 6.—President Thiers has issued a circular to the prefects, stating that the Government Troops have entered Versailles, where they took 500 prisoners. The insurgent committee at once fled the city, and warrants were issued for their arrest which are valid throughout France. Tranquility prevails generally in the country, allowing reinforcements to be sent for the suppression of the insurrection in Algeria.

M. Thiers, in Another Circular, says slight disturbances have occurred at Limoges, in which the Communist assassinated a colonel in command of Government forces. The revolt was soon suppressed. The Government, says M. Thiers, desiring by the effusion of some blood to convince the insurgents that it is in earnest,

Fort d'Issy and Vanvres are to be attacked, and will fall. The insurgents are alarmed and are proscribing one another.

Wholesale Levy of Troops.

LONDON, April 6.—The Times' special despatch from Paris says a levy has been ordered, to consist of all men between the ages of 17 and 35.

Churches Pillaged.

The churches of the Madeleine and Assumption have been pillaged by a mob.

France all Loyal but Paris.

Versailles, April 6.—With the exception of Paris all the towns rally to the support of the Government.

Manifesto of the Paris Deputies.

LONDON, April 6.—The Deputies of Paris have agreed in principle, and will draw up a manifesto to the people of France, demanding the maintenance of the Republic, and claiming for the right of deciding all questions relative to the organization of the city, particularly as regards the instruction, finances, and public worship; and that, as a basis of conciliation, the position of the National Guard as the guard of Paris must be recognized.

The Assemblyists occupy all the roads to Versailles. It is considered probable that the whole column of General Bergeret are prisoners. 500 women and children accompany the Federalist troops.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, April 6.—A large French war ship is ashore on the Goodwin Sands, supposed to be full of troops. Assistance has been sent her.

The Louise Gibson, from Liverpool bound to Boston, has been sunk by a collision with the ship Great Western, from Liverpool for New York. One man was drowned. The Great Western returned to Liverpool for repairs.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 6.—1-30 A. M.—Saturday will probably be kept as a holiday.

Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½.

American securities quiet; U. S. bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1865, 91½; of 1867, 91½; ten-forties, 92½.

Liverpool, April 6.—1-30 P. M.—Saturday and Monday the cotton market will be closed on account of the Easter holidays.

Cotton opened dull and unchanged; opening, 7½; Orleans, 7½; Middling, 7½.

Sales of the week, 8½ days, have been 62,000 bales, including for export 18,000 and on speculation 9,000 bales. The stock in port is 731,000 bales, including American 21,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 62,000 bales; American, 45,000 bales. Actual export, 25,000 bales.

LONDON, April 6.—Tallow, 43s 3d; 44s, 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 6.—1-30 P. M.—Consols for money 92½, and for account 92½.

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FROM CUBA.

Defeat of Cabral.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A despatch from Havana gives details of the defeat of Cabral near Azua. His friends claim that only his vanguard was engaged, but it is generally believed that Baz's forces had the advantage in all encounters.

Details of the Defeat of Cabral by Baz.

On April 5, a severe battle was fought near Azua, St. Domingo, on the 7th of March, between the forces of Cabral and Valentin Baz. The opposing armies consisted of about ten generals and four hundred troops on each side. General Timothy Organs marched from the line of Neyba and attacked the force of Baz, driving them before him. Cabral failing to act in concert, the movement proved a failure.

The official report of General Baz to the Minister of War, Havana, contains the following particulars: Cabral's infantry fled to the woods, away from the line of Neyba and towards the mountains. He was followed by the Dominican Generals Venesio, Figueroa, Jose Jimenez Bejo, and Lucas Jimenez, with four hundred troops on each side. Cabral abandoned all his provisions and a bag containing five thousand dollars in Haytian currency.

He had many wounded, but left only two dead on the battle-field—one a Haytian and the other a nephew of Marcus Adan. Two prisoners and fifteen horses were captured, one a native of Hayti. Among the ten generals composing Cabral's forces, three—named Campton, Antoine Colas, and Boube—are

General Luperon was defeated on the 17th of March at a place called Parido, in the jurisdiction of San Juan, in which he claims a complete victory, killed—among them Severo Gomez, who has thus fallen a victim to Luperon's ambitious schemes. Among the prisoners captured were the colonels Anselmo Cabrera, General Ignacio Revira (mortally wounded), and Manuel Rodriguez, the assistant of General Joaquin Barrientos. Four hundred dollars in money, fourteen horses, eight needle-guns, many carbines, cloaks, clothing, and other articles were captured. Luperon was even lost his seal of state.

Owing to the alleged complicity with Luperon, Francisco, living at Puerto Plata, has been expelled the country.

General Valentin Perez also claims a victory over Organs, near the town of Cabral, on the 20th of March. Thomas acknowledge he was defeated, but says that only his vanguard was engaged; but it is the general opinion that Baz's forces had the advantage in all the encounters.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Crittenden Murder Trial—Mrs. Fair on the Witness Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Mrs. Fair was on the witness stand all day yesterday in her own defense. She admitted having been married four times, and since her connection with Crittenden. Two of her husbands committed suicide. From one she had obtained a divorce, and one was living undivorced when she married the last two. She avowed the most advanced free love sentiments, declaring herself Crittenden's true wife in the sight of God, though his wife, to whom he had been married thirty-two years, is still living. She said her recent marriage with Snyder did not make her his wife, because she did not love him. Two women who applauded her on Tuesday were fined \$25 each for contempt of court.

Health of General Spenser.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—General Spenser, United States Treasurer, who has been confined to his bed for two weeks, having had a surgical operation performed, is now convalescent, being able to sit up. At one time his condition was considered critical.

The French Minister Not Insane.

It is not true, as reported, that M. Treillard, the French Minister, has been taken to an insane asylum. He is now in Washington attending to the business of his legation.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Stocks strong. Money steady at 100. Gold, 110½-111. 5-20s, 106½-107. 10-20s, 112½-113. 10-40s, 112½-113. 10-60s, 112½-113. 10-80s, 112½-113. 10-100s, 112½-113. 10-120s, 112½-113. 10-140s, 112½-113. 10-160s, 112½-113. 10-180s, 112½-113. 10-200s, 112½-113. 10-250s, 112½-113. 10-300s, 112½-113. 10-350s, 112½-113. 10-400s, 112½-113. 10-450s, 112½-113. 10-500s, 112½-113. 10-550s, 112½-113. 10-600s, 112½-113. 10-650s, 112½-113. 10-700s, 112½-113. 10-750s, 112½-113. 10-800s, 112½-113. 10-850s, 112½-113. 10-900s, 112½-113. 10-950s, 112½-113. 10-1000s, 112½-113.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office, Thursday, April 6, 1871.

The money market continues quite active, owing to the excited condition of the speculative market, and the rapid advance in prices; but the regular business demand is light, affording some relief under the present pressure for call loans. The supply of funds is about equal to the demand, and rates rule steady, but show a tendency to a lower range. We quote call loans at 5½-6½ per cent, according to collateral, and prime discounts at 7½ per cent for long and short dates.

Gold is dull, and owing to the sales from the Treasury, \$2,000,000 to-day, is rather weak, varying from 110½-110¾.

Government bonds are active and stronger in the entire list.

The stock market continues excited, but prices are hardly so strong. Sales of State and second series, 100,000, and first series at 104. City securities sold at 101½ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was active, with large sales at 58½-59. Pennsylvania was more active, selling at 62½-63, closing at the latter. Camden and Amboy at 113½-114; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 49; Little Schuylkill at 44½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 27½.

In canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 32 and in bank stock a few lots of Western were taken at 68.

The following is a revised list of national banks subscribing to the new five per cent loan, from the Treasury Department:—

Albany, N. Y., First National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Second National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Third National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fourth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventh National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Ninth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Tenth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eleventh National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twelfth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirteenth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fourteenth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifteenth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixteenth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventeenth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighteenth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Nineteenth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twentieth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-first National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-second National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-third National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-fourth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-fifth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-sixth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-seventh National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-eighth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Twenty-ninth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirtieth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-first National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-second National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-third National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-fourth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-fifth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-sixth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-seventh National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-eighth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Thirty-ninth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fortieth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-first National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-second National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-third National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-fourth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-fifth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-sixth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-seventh National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-eighth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Forty-ninth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fiftieth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-first National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-second National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-third National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-fourth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-fifth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-sixth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-seventh National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-eighth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Fifty-ninth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixtieth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-first National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-second National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-third National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-fourth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-fifth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-sixth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-seventh National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-eighth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Sixty-ninth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventieth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-first National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-second National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-third National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-fourth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-fifth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-sixth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-seventh National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-eighth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Seventy-ninth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eightieth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighty-first National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighty-second National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighty-third National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighty-fourth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighty-fifth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighty-sixth National Bank, 50,000; Albany, N. Y., Eighty-seventh National Bank,